

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at Fukuoka No. 17, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving (camp or other place) their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

*A I was a prisoner of war at Fukuoka No. 17 from 10 August 1943 until 15 September 1945. During my internment at this camp I was Senior Medical Officer. On or about December 23, 1943, Cpl James G. Pavlokos of the 4th Marine Regt. who was a prisoner in this camp was turned over to the Japanese by Lt. Senior Grade E. N. LITTLE, USN, for stealing. Cpl Pavlokos was put in the guard house without food or water. He remained alive until 28 Jan 1944, at which time he died of starvation. I saw his dead body after he had died and I would estimate his weight at about 55 lbs. He is normally a man of about 170 lbs.

The second execution of the camp took place 5th month, 31st day, 1944. Pvt. Noah C. Heard, serial No. 20900717 was confined in jail for theft, third offense. During the night of the 30th it was reported by the Japanese guards that this man had escaped. They used other POW's in helping to search for this man and he was located in the latrine of the barracks. This was about midnight. He then returned to the guardhouse. Shortly after his return to the guardhouse the Japanese stated that they had found evidence of this man having broken into a Red Cross warehouse and the office of the Japanese Mess Sergeant. It was stated that he had stolen one parcel of food package. At 5 o'clock in the morning prisoner officers were asked to attend the execution of this man. This execution was witnessed by Lt. John Allan 192d Tank Bn. Pvt. Heard was killed by bayonetting.

The first two executions occurred during the period when Camp No. 17 was commanded by Lt. URI. He was stocky, about 5'8" tall, weight 160 lbs., he conducted himself with a Prussian military air, had many gold teeth, no glasses, no mustache. He was formerly attached to the Fukuoka Headquarters, western military district. That is all I can remember about this man's description.

The next execution occurred on April, 1945, Cpl. Walter Johnson, 20084372, U.S. Army. This man had frequently come to the attention of the Medical department as a mild psychological problem. He had been recognized by the first Japanese Army doctor as such. This Japanese doctor's name is Lt. MURAO. Immediately after the surrender Johnson had started an intensive study of the Japanese language. He was apprehended in the mine about the 1st of April for talking to a Japanese civilian miner, presumably charged with espionage and placed in the guardhouse. He was permitted no ration of food and subjected to severe beatings both day and night.

R E S T R I C T E D

He died on the 11th of April. During the time he was in the guardhouse he received no medical attention. The body exhibited many signs of fractures and evidence of severe beatings. Inspection of the body was made without the sanction of the Japanese. They listed this man officially as having died in the hospital with an abscess.

Fourth American execution, Pvt William N. Knight, 6983666, U.S. Army. He was turned over to the Japanese on or about May 5, 1945 by Lt. E. N. LITTLE, Lieutenant Senior Grade. Knight has been guilty of stealing a bun in the mess hall. He was confined in the guardhouse and subjected to repeated beatings and all the forms of torture that could be devised by the guards on duty. This man died on May 20th. Body was in a state of extreme emaciation. Post mortem autopsy was not permitted. It is felt that this man died of starvation with possibly secondary pneumonia.

- A. In the spring of 1945, a British Private, named Wordly, was on quarter status from malaria. He was placed in guardhouse for having a small piece of zinc in his possession. On the evening of the first day this man was in the guardhouse, I was called from the evening roll call formation supposedly to see a patient in the guardhouse. On going there I found this man dead. The guards were most insistent that it was impossible for him to be dead and I was permitted to examine him superficially in a darkened cell. They refused to turn on the lights. From the general attitude of the Japanese and from what little I could determine from the superficial examination and the previously mentioned condition I think this man died as a result of beating. Men in the guardhouse were beaten with a 2 x 4 about the length of a baseball bat.

These last three executions occurred during the reign of Lt. FUKUHARA. He was about 5 ft. tall, approximately 125 lbs., well built, no glasses, no mustache, had sharp pointed ears, had good teeth, neat dresser, I think he has a scar somewhere on his back which he got from Russian artillery fire in China, spoke very little English, was thought to have a wife and two children. That is all I can remember about this man's description. Under Lt. FUKUHARA there were two to eight men in the guardhouse and these men were subjected to such tortures as could be devised by the guards on duty. The following are examples: Kneeling on a bamboo pole while holding a metal at full extent of the arms, touched frequently with electric wires. Push-ups exercise by the hour. One prisoner would be made to hold a bucket of water over another prisoner's head. On numerous occasions prisoners were made to beat each other in the face. Beatings were administered with large belts and the previously mentioned 2 x 4, and saber case. Some men were forced to have their mouth held open for hours with bamboo splinters wedged between teeth.

/s/ T.H.H.

R E S T R I C T E D

I was confined from Oct 12 to 18, 1944 in the guardhouse. I was not tried and was being punished for submitting a written complaint to the Japanese doctor in which I complained of the Camp Commander forcing sick men to work in the mine. I was told briefly before being confined that by making such complaint in writing I was guilty of influencing group opinion and that such might be interpreted as an effort to cause a riot. This same letter was sent by all officers of the prison medical staff. I was released in the night of the 18th of October prior to the visit of an inspection party which was thought to contain Red Cross representatives. I am sure that is the reason I was released. I do not recall the names, nicknames or descriptions of any of the guards, civilians or military who were in the guardhouse.

The Assistant Camp Commander is SATO, an Adjutant. His rank before the surrender was Cadet Officer and after the surrender promoted to 2nd lieutenant. He was about 5'7" tall, weight 150 lbs., wore glasses, understood and spoke English, clean shaven. Before the war he had worked in Mukden where he was interested in exporting. I can recall nothing more about this man's description.

Sometime in March, 1945 the following men were in the guardhouse: David E Runge, Australian private; James Voelker, American private; and Ray Hawfer, Marine private. These men were forced to kneel for long periods of time on bamboo, barefoot on concrete floors. During these months it was extremely cold that all developed gangrene. During this period of punishment the following surgical treatment were made on these men. On March 10, 1945 it was necessary to amputate both feet of Runge. About the same time it was necessary to amputate all toes of Voelker. Hawfer lost 3 toes. These men were punished for the following reasons: Runge for sabotage, because he was overheard to make a statement in the mine to another prisoner that there was no hurry in doing the work. Voelker for being sick and having to lie down shortly after going on duty on the mine. Hawfer for refusing to respond directly to questions asked during the Japanese investigations.

Although international markings for hospital buildings were requested Japanese headquarters denied these requests and during air raids, in the summer of 1945, seriously ill patients had to remain in these buildings. This camp was hit on July 27, 1945. All wood buildings destroyed, fortunately prisoners and medical personnel were able to evacuate all patients from the burning buildings. During the two winters in Camp No. 17 there was no place in camp where workers could get warmth, no method of heating the barracks or hospital building. Irregardless of efforts to promote sanitation in the prisoners' area the Japanese guard detachment permitted uncovered latrines and garbage to exist in their own area making it impossible to control sanitation. Also during the summer epidemic Japanese refused to admit that such conditions existed outside the camp, although one civilian employee in the camp died of acute dysentery. During two years in Camp No. 17 the medical department received only the following Red Cross medicines:

RESTRICTED

/s/ T.H.H.

that amount which is issued to be used on 500 men for 3 months. This issue was controlled by Sagagami Haito of the Japanese Army Medical Department. This man was equivalent to a private first class; about 4'½" tall, weight 120 lbs, no glasses, no mustache, had some gold teeth, walked with a duck waddle, had very short arms and legs, and had dwarflike characteristics. That is all I remember about this man's description. This man was not qualified medically and repeatedly refused to issue sufficient amount of these Red Cross medicines for the treatment of seriously ill patients. Our medical supplies in this camp came from both the Army and the Mitsui Mining hospital. Although the camp reached the total population of 1780, medical supplies were always issued on the basis of 509 and in continually decreasing amount. One example of small amounts the Army issued, reached a limit of 6 rolls of gauze for one month. The Mitsui hospital refused during the year 1944-45 to cooperate with the prison hospital by refusing to X-Ray injured patients and to lend us essential instruments which were not in the camp equipments. During this period I performed 135 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments. Some 160 fractures were treated during this period and at no time was plaster of paris available. After the Japanese surrender we took over the camp. We found in the mine some 34 cases of Red Cross medical supplies including surgical equipment which had been issued to the Japanese in 1943.

During the period in Camp 17 there were 3 Japanese doctors assigned to the camp. The first, Lt. MUKAI, was most cooperative, and during his period there forced Mitsui Mining Company to build the hospital buildings and furnish us some Japanese medical instruments. This man was relieved because of his cooperation with prisoners in the hospital staff. The second doctor, Cadet officer HOSHIKO, cooperated by obtaining lighter work assignments for men who were suffering from deficiency disease, thereby being instrumental in saving a number of lives. This man was relieved from duty because he refused to sanction the sending of sick men to work by Camp Commander. The third doctor Lt. TAKAHAMA made no effort to cooperate. At the time of the surrender this officer completely revised the death list by changing causes of death, eliminating executions, deficiency disease, and injury as the cause of death. All deceased being listed as having died of pneumonia or another common disease.

Lt. TAKAHAMA was about 45 years old, about 5'5" tall, weight 135 lbs., wore graying mustache, had gray hair, wore glasses occasionally, had protruding teeth. That is all I can remember about this man's description.

Repeatedly prisoners were punished physically by civilian miners. This punishment was frequently instigated and always encouraged by YAMAOUCHI, rated as a two-stripe over-man in the mine. This man was originally employed as an interpreter, had been educated in California schools and always tried to impress new details with his friendliness,

RESTRICTED

/s/ T.H.H.

but when punishing prisoners or turning prisoners over to the Army for punishment he refused to speak English to the prisoners. This man was active during the entire two years and particularly during the past year he was interested in seeing that Americans were punished for every slightest infractions of rules. He continually beat the prisoners to see if any man would deny being an American. This individual was about 25 years old, about 5'6" tall, weight 130 lbs., had no obvious physical defects and it is difficult to understand how he had remained out of the Army, no glasses, no mustache. That is all I can remember about this man's description.

"I have nothing further to relate.

/s/ Thos. H. Hewlett
THOS. H. HEWLETT

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of October, 1945.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ John D. Schwenker
JOHN D. SCHWENKER, 1st Lt., FA
Investigating Officer
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

/s/ Everett Checket
EVERETT CHECKET
Maj. Inf.

R E S T R I C T E D

When completed this document
must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: Sept. 30 1945

1. YOUR NAME: HEWLETT THOS HILL
Last First Middle
2. RANK: Major SERIAL NO. 0-386246
(if civilian, write in word 'Civilian') (Armed Forces personnel only)
PERMANENT c/o Dr. William H. Garner
3. HOME ADDRESS 919 East Spring St. New Albany Ind.
Street No. City State
4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU
AT EACH. (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal
places you have been from time to time while overseas.)
P.I. Camp #9, Corregidor - May 6, 1942 - June, 1943
P.I. Bilibid - June 8, 1943 - June 30, 1943
P.I. Cabantuan - June 30, 1943 - July 23, 1943
Japan - Fukuoka #17 - Aug 10, 1943 - Sept 15, 1945
5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREAT-
MENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN
POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED,
(Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below.)

(a) Killings or executions -----	<u>yes</u>
(b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties -----	<u>yes or no</u>
(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions -----	<u>yes</u>
(d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns -----	<u>yes or no</u>
(e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations -----	<u>yes</u>
(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war -----	<u>yes or no</u>
(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions -----	<u>yes</u>
(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war -----	<u>yes or no</u>
(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters -----	<u>yes</u>
(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others -----	<u>yes or no</u>
(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished -----	<u>yes or no</u>

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON
REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET

Incl #3 (2 pages)

O V E R

O V E R
WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document
must be classified as RESTRICTED

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O V E R

Doc. No. 8006*

Page 9*

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES
ABOUT ATROCITIES OF MISTREATMENT, _____ IF YES, BY WHOM, WHEN WHERE
yes or no

Not officially

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT, No
yes or no

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ William H. Brown

WILLIAM H. BROWN

Capt., Inf.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ Thos. H. Hewlett

Sign your name here

/s/ Everett Checket

EVERETT CHECKET

Maj. Inf.

C E R T I F I C A T E

May 16, 1946

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached document is a true copy of an affidavit purporting to be sworn and subscribed to by _____

Thomas H. Hewlett, Major, O-386246

at 29th Replacement Depot, Luzon, P.I.

on the 2nd day of October 1945.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that it was copied from an original in my custody as Chief, Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Charles A. Reinhard
CHARLES A. REINHARD
Lt. Col., F.A.
Chief of Criminal Registry
Division, Legal Section

2X 1917

★ Doc 8006

1.

警備第八〇〇六 編

答

私ハ、一九四三年八月十日ヨリ一九四五
年九月十五日マデ、福岡第十七停務收容
所ノ管轄デアツタ。此ノ收容所ニ於ケル
御習病者中ニハ、先住者デアツタ。一
九四三年十二月廿三日カ、ソノ頃ニ、前
ノ收容所ノ停務デアツタ第四隊長藤原ノ
「ジエームズ・ロイ・バウロコス」隊長
ハ、竊盗ヲシタタメニ、米國海軍「ビー
・N・リットル」六番ニヨリ日本ニ引
渡サレタ。

「バウロコス」隊長ハ、管倉ニ入レラレ
テ、食物モ水モ與ヘラレナカツタ。彼ハ
、一九四四年一月廿八日遂生キノビテキ
タガ、其ノ日ニ彼ハ病死シタノデアル。
私ハ其ノ死後、ソノ死状ヲ見タガ、彼ノ
背骨ハ約五十五番位置デアルト思ツタ。
彼ハ平足、約一七〇センチ立ノ男デアル。

此ノ死後所ノ二度目ノ鑑別ハ、一九四
四年五月前一日ニ行ヘレタ。鑑識番號二
〇九〇〇七一七長卒「ノーマ・C・バー
ド」ハ、三度目ノ竊盗罪ヲ以テ管倉ニ監
禁サレタ。

廿日ノ夜ニ、此ノ男ガ逃亡シタト日本ノ

★

Doc 8006

2.

衛兵ニヨリ報ゼラレタ。彼等ハ停務建ヲ
便後シテ此ノ男ノ搜索ヲ手得ハセタ、カ
クテ、ソノ男ハ、監舎ノ便所ノ中デ發見
サレタ。之レハ眞夜中デアツタ。ソレカ
ラソノ男ハ尋ビ監舎ニ戻ツタ。彼ガ監舎
ニ戻サレテ同モナク、日本兵ハ此ノ男ガ
赤十字會員ト、日本皇族等三曹ノ事務員
ニ忍ビ送ンダ證據ヲ送ンダト述べタ。彼
ガ食糧包ヲ一ツ盗ンデキタトノ事デアツ
タ。午前五時ニ、停務將校達ハ此ノ男ノ
死刑ニ立合フヤウ要請サレタ。此ノ裁判
ハ第一九二戰軍大校ノ「ジョン・アラン
」中尉ニヨツテ立會ヘレタ。

「バード」兵卒ハ銃劍デ刺殺サレタ

× × × × ×

次ノ裁判ハ、一九四五年四月ニ行ハレ
タソレハ合衆國陸軍省認識番號二〇〇八
四三七二ノ「ウォールター・ジョンソン
」伍長デアツタ。此ノ男ハ、少シ精神狀
態ノ變ツタ事トシテ停務部ノ注意ヲ蒙タ
ズイテキタ。彼ハ最初ノ日本軍々官カラ
ソウ云フ事トシテ認メラレテキタ。此ノ
日本人軍官ノ名ハ、村島中尉デアル。表
面後「ジョンソン」ハ、直チニ熱心ニ日

Doc 8006

3.

本語ノ研究ヲ始メタ。四月一日頃、彼ハ炭坑ノ中デ日本人坑夫ニ命シカケタ爲ニ、達達サレ悉ラクハ、同僚ノ嫌疑ヲ受ケタ爲メデ營倉ニ入レラレタ。彼ハ、日々ノ食物ヲ全ク給セラレズ、昼夜烈シイ打ヲ受ケタ。彼ハ、四月十一日ニ死亡シタ。彼ガ營倉ニキル間中全然苛酷ヲ受ケナカッタ。ソノ身体ハ、多クノ挫傷ノ跡ト暗イ打撃ノ證據ヲ示シテタ。屍體檢査ハ、日本軍ノ認可ヲ受ケズニ行ヘレ、彼等ハ、此ノ男ヲ、病院デ直物ノ爲ニ死亡シタ如ク公式ニ名簿ニ記入シタ。

第四度目ノ米人處刑ハ、合衆國陸軍認識番號六九八三六六六兵卒「ウイリアム・N・ナイト」デアツタ。彼ハ、一九四五年五月五日カ、ソノ頃ニ、「E・N・リットル」海軍大尉ニヨリ日本軍ニ引渡サレタ。「ナイト」ハ、食堂ニ於テ甘「ベン」ヲ飲ンダ畢ガアツタ。彼ハ營倉ニ監禁サレテ、勤務中ノ衛兵ニヨリ復返シ打撃ヲ受ケ、考ヘ得ル總ユル痛痛ノ拷問ヲ受ケタ。此ノ男ハ、五月廿日ニ死亡シタ。身体ハ何處ニ痕セザラツタ状態ヲ呈シテキタ。屍體檢屍ハ許可サレナカッタ。

★
Doc 8006

此ノ男ハ、飢餓ニ懸ラク續發性肺炎ヲオコ
シテ死ンダト思ハレル。

一九四五年ノ春「ワードリイ」ト言フ一英
國兵士ハ「マラリヤ」ノ爲メ外出止メノ立
場ニアツタ。彼ハ、亞鉛ノ小片ヲ一個所有
シテキタ爲ニ營倉ニ入レラレタ。此ノ男ガ
營倉ニ入ツタ最初ノ日ノ夕刻ニ、私ハ、營
倉ニキル病人ヲ調べル爲ニ、日夕點呼ノ列
中カラ呼バレタ。其處ニ行ツタ處、此ノ男
ハ死ンデキタ。衛兵達ハ、彼ガ死ヌ管ハナ
イト強ク言張り、私ハ、暗クシタ部屋ノ中
デ、ザツト彼ノ身体検査スルコトヲ許サ
レタ。衛兵達ハ、明リヲ點ケル事ヲ拒絶シ
タ。日本兵ノ大体ノ態度カラ、且、私ガ簡
單ナ検査ト前途ノ容態カラ判定シ得タ僅カ
ノ事カラ判斷シテ、私ハ、此ノ男ハ殴打ノ
結果死亡シタモノト思フ。營倉ノ者達ハ、
野球ノバット位ノ長サノ、二時×四時ノ棒
デ毆ラレタ。

此ノ最後ノ三ツノ處刑ハ福原中尉ガ所長
デアルトキニ行ハレタ。彼ハ、身長約五呎
位、凡ソ一二五「ポンド」立派ナ体格デ、
眼鏡ナシ、口髭ナク、鋭ク尖ツタ耳ト、立
派ナ齒ノ持主デ、衣服ノ着附ハキチントシ

Doc 8006

テキタ、私ハ彼ノ背中ノ何處カニ、支那ニ於
テ露國ノ砲彈ヨリ受ケタ傷跡ガアルト思フ、
亦ホシノ僅カ英語ヲ話シ、妾ト二人ノ子供ガ
アルト思ハレタ。此レダケガ私ノソノ男ノ人
物ニ關シテ想ヒ出シ得ル全部デアル。福原中
尉ノ管理下ニ二人乃至八人ノ看ガ營倉ニキタ
ガ、此ノ人々ハ、勤務中ノ衛兵ニヨリ、考ヘ
ラレ得ル様々ナ拷問ヲ受ケタノデアル。下記
ハ、ソノ例デアル。兩腕ヲ精一杯伸バシテ金
屬片ヲ持チ乍ラ竹ノ棒ノ上ニ跪キソノ金屬ニ
屢々電氣ヲ通ジセシメタ。一時間ニ亘ル持上
ゲ運動。或俘虜ハ水ノ入ツタ「バケツ」ヲ他
ノ俘虜ノ頭上ニ支ヘセシメラレタ。數度ニ亘
リ俘虜連ハ、オ互ヒノ顔ヲ殴リ合ヒサセラレ
タ。殴打ハ、大キナ草ヤ前述ノ二時×四時ノ
棒ヤ佩刀ノ鞘テ行ハレタ。或看ハ齒ノ間ニ押
シ込ンダ竹ノ切端デ幾時間セ無理矢理ロヲ開
カセラレタ。

私ハ一九四四年十月十二日ヨリ同月十八日
迄營倉ニ監禁サレタ。私ハ病人ニ炭坑内デ働
ク事ヲ強ヒル收容所長ニ苦情ヲ並ベタ抗議文
ヲ日本人軍醫ニ提出シタタメニ容問セサレズ
ニ罰セラレタ。斯カル文書ニヨル抗議ヲナス
コトニヨツテ私ハ群衆心理ニ影響ヲ及ボス罪
アリ、且斯ル事ハ暴動ヲ生ゼシメル爲ノ試ミ

Doc 8006^A

× × × × × × × × × × × × ×

山ノ下、西
 子断也、不
 ナ子カ、夕
 ソト

Doc 8006

7.

エルカ「ハ病氣ノ爲、炭坑ノ仕事ニ行ツテ、
暫時休息セネバナラナカツタカフ處罰サレ、
「ホーリア」ハ日本軍ノ調査ノ時ニ尋ネラレ
タ質問ニ直チニ應ズル事ヲ拒絕シタ爲ニ處罰
サレタ。

病院ノ建物ニ日陰標識ヲツケルコトヲ要求
シタモ、日本軍司令部ハ此ノ請要求ヲ
無視シテ、一九四五年夏ノ空襲中ハ、重病人
ハ此ノ病院内ニ在ラネバナラナカツタ。此ノ
收容所ハ、一九四五年七月廿七日ニ爆撃サレ
タ。木造家屋ハ燃ベテ瓦礫サレタガ、幸ニモ
俘虜運ト醫務部員達ハ全患者ヲ燃エル建物カ
フ撤退サセル事が出来タ。第十七收容所デ過
シタ二年ノ間ハ、傷タ者ガ燃ラトリ得ル場所
ハナク、兵舎ヤ病院ヲ燃メル方法ハナカツタ。
俘虜ノキル地境ノ衛生状態ヲ向上セントスル
努力ニモ拘ラズ日本軍ノ衛兵分遣隊ハ、覆ヒ
ノナイ便所ヲ強造シテ其ノ値ニシテ衛生状態
ヲ保ツ事ヲ不可能ナラシメタ。又夏季ノ傳染
病期間、日本軍ハ收容所ノ一層病人ガ猛烈ナ
赤痢デ死亡シタノニモ拘ハラズ新カル状態ガ
收容所外ニ發生シテキルト云フコトヲ認メヤ
ウトハシナカツタ。第十七收容所デノ二年間

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8.

ニ、醫務部ハ、僅カニ下記ノ赤十字ノ醫藥品
ヲ受領シタニ過ギヌ。即チ、五〇〇人ニ對シ
三箇月間使用シ得ルダケノ量デアル。此ノ支
給ハ日本陸軍醫務部ノ「サガガミ、ハイト」
ニヨリ取扱ハレタ。此ノ男ハ一等兵ニ相當ス
ル位ノ者デアリ身長四尺半時、体重^{五〇}ポ
ンド「眼鏡ナシ口髭ナク、金齒ガ數本アリ、
齒ノヤウニ小股テ歩キ、非常ニ短イ腕^上持^チテ
小人ノ如キ特徴ガアツタ。以上ハ私が此ノ^男様
子ニ就イテ思ヒ出ス事ノスベテデアル。此ノ
男ハ、醫療ニ關シテハ資格ガナク、重病人ノ
治療ニ此ノ赤十字ノ藥品ヲ充分ニ給スルコト
ヲ拒絕シタ。此ノ收容所ニ於テ我々が受ケタ
醫療支給品ハ、陸軍ト三井炭坑病院ノ兩方カ
ラ來タ。コノ收容所ハ總人員一七八〇人ニ選
シタケレドモ、醫療支給品ハ常ニ、五〇九人
ヲ基準トシテ支給サレシカモ絶エズ量ヲ減少
サレタ。陸軍ガ少量シカ支給シナカツタ一例
ハ、一ヶ月間ニ「ガーゼ」六本トイフ限度ニ
迄達シタ。三井病院ハ、一九四四年ヨリ一九
四五年ノ間、エツキス光線テ病人ノ寫眞ヤ、
收容所ノ設備ニハナイ是非必要ナ器具ヲ我々
ニ貸ス事ヲ拒絕シテ收容所病院ト協力シヤウ

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トシナカツタ。此ノ期間中私ハ手袋ヲハメズ
不適當ナ器具ヲ便ツテ百三十五ノ大キナ手術
ヲ行ツタ。一六〇ニ及ブ怪傷ガ其ノ期間中ニ
治療ヲ受ケタガ一度トシテ、石膏粉ハ支給サ
レナカツタ。日本軍降服後我々ハ其ノ收容所
ヲ襲リ受ケタ。我々ハ袁坑内テ、一九四三年
ニ日本ニ送ワレタ、外科用備品ヲ含ム、三十
四箱ノ赤十字ノ醫療文箱ヲ発見シタ。

××××××××××××××××

第三番目ノ軍醫、高濱ノ音譯ノ中尉ハ協力
シヤウトハ勢力シナカツタ。降服ノ時ニ當リ
此ノ將校ハ死亡原因ヲ變更スルコトニヨツテ
死者名簿ヲ完全ニ修正シタ、即チ處刑ヤ營養
失調症ヤ、死ノ原因トシテノ加害ヲ抹消シタ。
凡テノ死者ハ、肺炎カ又ハ他ノ普通ノ病氣デ
死亡シタル如ク名簿ニ記サレタ。

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